FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SIXTH SESSION OF 10TH PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS

24 Dec Proceedings

AU251407 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Tirana, December 25 (ATA) -- Yesterday afternoon, the 6th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly began its proceedings.

Attending its proceedings as guests are vanguard workers and cooperativists, cadres of the power organs, of economy, mass organizations, etc.

The deputies and the guests hurst out into ardent applause and acclamations when the beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government entered the hall.

The Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Comrade Pali Miska declared the session open. For the holding of the proceedings of the session he proposed the following agenda:

1) report of the Council of Ministers "on the fulfullment of the plan and state budget for 1984 and the draft plan on the economic and social development and state draft budget for 1985."
2) draft law "on the state plan of the development of economy and culture of the PSR of Albania for 1985."
3) draft law "on the state budget for 1985."
4) draft law "on the administration, preservation, documentation and circulation of material and monetary values."
5) the draft law of motor road code of the PSR of Albania.
6) decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

The deputies approved unanimously the agenda. Then the floor was taken by the Chairman of the State Planning Commission the Deputy Harrilla Papajorgji who presented the report of the Council of Ministers "on the fulfillment of the plan and state budget for 1984 and the draft plan on economic and social development and state draft budget for 1985."

The Deputy Luan Muhameti, chairman of the permanent Plan and Budget Commission of the Peoples Assembly delivered the report in the name of this commission.

At this the first sitting wound up. The second sitting opens today before noon.

25 Dec Proceedings

AU261418 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 26 Dec 84

["6th Session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly Continues Its Proceedings" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, December 26 (ATA) -- The 6th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly continued its proceedings before noon.

The deputies and guests powerfully applauded when the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Plai Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qurjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, the members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government entered the hall.

At this sitting the discussions began on the report of the Council of Ministers "on the fulfillment of the plan and state budget for the year 1984 and the draft plan of the economic and social development and state draft budget for 1985" presented by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Deputy Harilla Papajorgji.

Those who discussed pointed out the successes attained during 1984 in the sectors of economy, education, culture, science. They also spoke of the mobilization of the working masses to realize successfully the tasks set by the 8th congress of the party.

Following the discussions, the deputies unanimously approved in principle, article per article and in general the law on the state plan on the development of economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1985 and the law on the state budget for the 1985.

Yesterday afternoon, the third sitting took place. It examined the fourth point of the agenda. To present the draft law "on the administration, preservation, documentation and circulation of material and monetary values" on behalf of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Finances Niko Gjyzari took the floor. He said among the other things that in continuation of the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party to constantly improve the economic and financial legislation, in order to respond in the best possible way to the profound revolutionary transformations that have taken place in the economic base and the strengthening and development of the system of the socialist relations in production, this draft law is presented to this session of the People's Assembly for examination and endorsement, he said among the other things. The raising to law of the basic and most fundamental provisions that arrange the problems of administration, documentation and circulation of the material and monetary values will serve to further strengthen the control to protect the socialist ownership and its correct administration.

Then the chairman of the permanent Juridical Commission of the People's Assembly, the Deputy Enver Halili on behalf of the commission delivered the report on the draft law "for the administration, preservation, documentation and circulation of the material and monetary values".

Implementing the tasks set by the People's Assembly "to strengthen the socialist juridical order and the tasks of the state organs, he stressed among the other things, there has been worked out this draft law which is fruit of a broad discussion with the deputies, the cadres of the state and economic organ, with working people and specialists of production, who helped to improve it.

At this the second sitting was over. The deputies discussed on this draft law at this the third sitting was over. The 6th session of the 10th legislature of the people's Assembly continues its proceedings today before noon.

26 Dec Concluding Proceedings

AU261559 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1330 GMT on 26 December carries a 14-minute recorded report on today's concluding session of the Albanian People's Assembly.

A reporter at the assembly says that this morning's session opened at 0800 GMT. Applause is heard in the background as he announces the entrance of "Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Qirjako Mikhali; Vangjel Cerrava, secretary of the AWP Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and of the government."

The reporter says that the session began with the examination of item number five on the agenda, the bill on the Driving Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The bill was presented on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Minister of Communications Luan Babameto, and was passed unanimously by the People's Assembly.

The reporter then says that the assembly went on to examine the last item on the agenda: the decrees, which are not further explained, issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. A report on these decrees was presented by Deputy Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The reporter says that the decrees were passed unanimously.

The report ends with a 4-minute speech by Pali Miska, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, who sums up the proceedings, pointing out the "importance" of the bills approved by the assembly, and declares the 6th session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly closed.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT, FOODSTUFFS INDUSTRY VIEWED

AU231547 Tirana RRUGA E. PARTISE in Albanian No 11; Nov 84 pp 44-52

[Sofika Taja and Vera Korbeci article: "The Development of the Light and Foodstuffs Industry Has Taken and Is Taking Place as an Indivisible Part of the Country's Socialist Industrialization"]

[Excerpts] In the process of the country's socialist industrialization, as in all other branches of the economy, radical transformations have also taken place in the light and foodstuffs industry, as well as in the fields of perfecting technologies, increasing production capacities, and perfecting the management and organization of work and production. This has resulted in continual growth in the industrial production of these branches, in raising the social productivity of labor, in extending the range of commodities, and in improving the quality of production.

To illustrate this rapid and constant development of the light and foodstuffs industry from one 5-year period to the next, it need only be mentioned that a 1 percent increase in the value of production in the light and foodstuffs industry during the sixth 5-year period (1976-80) was almost eight times greater than during the first 5-year period (1951-55). Production of the light and foodstuffs industry in the current year is expected to be 81 times higher than in 1938. Compared with 1960 it will be 3.9 times higher, and compared with 1970, 2.2 times higher.

Some 125 enterprises, factories, and combines are currently active in these branches and sub-branches of the light and foodstuffs industry, employing 100,000 people. Enterprises employing over 500 working people currently represent 55 percent of all enterprises included in this system, compared with only 42 percent in 1970, whereas in 1950 no factory of this size existed.

One characteristic of the development of the light and foodstuffs industry has been and continues to be the growth in production of its branches and sub-branches at a more rapid pace than the population growth rate.

Thus, for example, while the population increased 32.8 percent during the 1960-70 decade, production of the light and foodstuffs industry increased by 98.6 percent, or three times more rapidly. During the 1970-80 decade, the population increased by 25.1 percent, and production in the light and foodstuffs industry increased by 66.8 percent, or 2.7 times more rapidly. During the first 4 years of the current 5-year period, the average annual growth rate in the production of these branches has been approximately double that of the population growth rate.

The correct proportions between production increases and the increase in population, and the rapid development in production of consumer commodities have assured the continual elevation of the well-being of the population, which has been realized also in increased production per capita by the population. Thus, for example, Albania's production of linen per capita in 1983 was 42 times higher than in 1950, of knitwear 2,413 times, footwear 16.5 times, edible fats 13.1 times, sugar 17.2 times, and so forth.

In the course of implementation of the party's direction and Comrade Enver Hoxha's instructions, increased efficiency of production in the light and foodstuffs industry is being taken into consideration in the broadest possible way. In this context, a visible improvement has been observed in the link between economic and financial indicators on the one hand, and other plan indicators on the other. Economic and financial management of enterprises has as a consequence improved from one year to the next, and the effort to raise production and production efficiency has been raised to a higher level. Thus, during the sixth 5-year period, production costs were decreased by 55 million leks, compared with 1975, and socialist accumulation increased 30 percent, of which the net income of enterprises increased by 64 percent and the net centralized income increased by 25 percent. During the first 4 years of the seventh 5-year period, these indicators have been further improved. However, as was also stressed at the Ninth AWP Central Committee Plenum, there are still numerous unused reserves in the field of raising production efficiency, particularly in the direction of reducing production costs and increasing productivity, these being the two main pillars of increasing efficiency.

USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV ARRIVES FOR 'SHORT VISIT'

January Pact Summit Speculated

AU261511 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 26 (BTA) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, arrived here today on a short visit. [Regarding the purpose of Kulikov's visit Belgrade TANJUG in English at 1744 GMT on 26 December reports: "Observers assess, however, that it relates to a Warsaw Treaty summit meeting which -- unofficial sources in Sofia say -- is to be held here in mid-January."]

At the Sofia airport he was welcomed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, Colonel-General Velko Palin head of the "Social and National Security" Department of the CC of the BCP, deputy ministers, generals, and officers.

Received by Zhivkov, Dzhurov

AU262036 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 26 (BTA) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, also took part in the talks which passed in a (?friendly) and cordial atmosphere.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1917 GMT on 26 December carries the following report on talks held by USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov and Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov: "Today Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense met with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. Other Bulgarian and Soviet [words indistinct] took part in the talks which passed in a cordial atmosphere."]

Seen Off by Dzhurov

AU270912 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 27 (BTA) -- After paying a short visit to this country, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, left Bulgaria. He was seen off at the Sofia airport by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, by Colonel-General Velko Palin, head of the "Social and National Security" Department of the CC of the BCP, by deputy ministers, generals and officers.

ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN-USSR TRADE CHAMBER MARKED

AU261831 Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 26 (BTA) -- For socialist Bulgaria the Soviet Union has always been the most important foreign economy partner.

Expressed in scores of millions of rubles in the end of the 40's, at present reciprocal trade amounts to many milliards and next year it is expected to reach 12 milliard 200 milli rubles, which is 600 million roubles more than in 1984. These facts were pointed out at the celebration of the half a century jubilee of the Bulgaro-Soviet Trade Chamber and the 40th anniversary of the establishment of socialist trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Speakers at the festive meeting were Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade and Industry Chamber and Mr. Evgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the Trade and Industry Chamber of the Soviet Union. Mr Kiril Zarev, secretary of the CC of the BCP was guest of the festive meeting.

Mr Andrey Lukanov pointed to the invaluable aid rendered by the Soviet Union in the industrialization of Bulgaria and in the construction of modern farming. He stressed that the fact that Bulgaria today is an advanced industrial and agrarian country is due to the disinterested assistance and aid rendered by the Soviet Union. With the assistance of the USSR 300 enterprises have been built in the various economic branches and a great number of specialists have been trained. The Soviet Union has gratuitiously presented this country with thousands of sets of techno-scientific documentation.

INCREASED WAGE, CONSUMPTION FIGURES NOTED

AU241332 Sofia BTA in English 1104 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA) -- According to the Committee of the Unified System of Social Information, the national income produced in 1984 is estimated to register a 4.6 percent increase as against 1983. The country has maintained good and steady rates of overall economic growth: An average annual of 4.2 percent, with 4.2 percent target fixed by the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1981-1986).

The average monthly pay is expected to reach 206 leva this year, as against 199 leva in 1983. Since September 1, 1984, the minimum monthly pay went up from 100 to 110 leva, and young university graduate specialists got their minimum monthly wages increased from 155 to 170. Young specialists who have graduated colleges and secondary vocational schools also benefited from a rise. The ceiling of pay-roll wages and of additional monthly bonuses was raised for doctors and nurses.

In 1984 the per capita proportion of public consumption funds will reach approximately 800 leva compared with 769 leva in 1983. These funds are channeled into the promotion of health-care and education and the maintenance and upbringing of adolescents, into comprehensive social security for working people and creating better working and recreation conditions.

The documents, adopted in 1984, improve the conditions of child rearing and provide for an ever increasing share of their maintenance to be taken over by the public.

The consumption of foodstuffs and nonfoods has been on the increase during the year. Urgent measures are being taken to solve the housing problem. Over the four years of the five-year plan period a total of 280,000 new dwellings have been completed. At present the per capita living space is 16 square meters.

According to provisional data, the 1984 saturation of certain consumer durables per 100 Bulgarian households has been as follows: 93 radio receivers, 89 TV sets, 85 electric washing machines, 90 refrigerators, and 35 motor cars.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU HOLDS MEETINGS WITH LEADERS

Welcomed by Zhivkov

AU212016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Ethiopia, arrived in our country on a friendly working visit.

At Sofia airport, which was festively decorated with the national flags of the two countries, Comrade Todor Zhivkov welcomed the leader of Socialist Ehtiopia and the officials accompanying him, who arrived in a special aircraft. Mengistu Haile Mariam, accompanied by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, inspected the honor guard, after which our first party and state leader introduced the officials who came to welcome him: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Grigor Scioichkov, and Dimitur Stanishev.

Following this, the two leaders greeted the representatives of Sofia's working people who came to the airport to welcome the high-ranking guest and to express their friendly feelings for the people of Ethiopia.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, inspected the ceremonial march of the honor guard. Our public has always welcomed these high-level meetings, and this Bulgarian-Ethiopian summit meeting will undoubtedly contribute to the comprehensive strengthening and expansion of relations between the two countries.

Later on, at the Boyana Residence, Mengistu Haile Mariam visited Comrade Todor Zhivkov. They held a friendly talk on questions of bilateral relations and on problems of the international situation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov is giving an official dinner tonight in honor of Mengistu Haile Mariam. The dinner is to be attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Georgi Atanasov, Emil Khristov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as by the officials accompanying Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU221606 Sofia BTA in English 1427 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 22 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, opened talks with Lt.-Gen. [as received] Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, who arrived here yesterday on a friendly working visit.

At the talks the Bulgarian side is represented by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation; Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs; Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP and Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

The Ethiopian delegation comprises Mr Addis Tedla, Politburo member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and deputy chairman of the National Central Committee, Dr Ashagare Igletu, [spelling as received] secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and head of the International Department of the party's Central Committee, and Mr Gosu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed in detail bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction with their development. They emphasised their conviction that the present summit talks will contribute to the further promotion of mutual contacts in various spheres.

The Bulgarian and the Ethiopian leaders briefed each other on the tasks which the two countries carry out at the present stage of their development. Mr Todor Zhivkov told about Bulgaria's achievements in all spheres of social life and stressed the foremost role played by techno-scientific progress in building the advanced socialist society. He emphasised that the BCP, the Bulgarian state and the Bulgarian people will persist in rendering aid to Ethiopia who has taken the road of revolutionary reforms.

Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked for the help and the solidarity which the BCP, the Bulgarian state and the Bulgarian people have extended to the Ethiopian revolution. He voiced his hope that Bulgaria will persist in rendering aid to Socialist Ethiopia. He told about the problems currently facing the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian state and the people of his country as a result of the adverse climatic conditions.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed some new projects of cooperation in various fields and emphasised the need to upgrade the efficiency of bilateral contacts. The talks are being held in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

Visits Filipov

AU221615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Following his talks with the Bulgarian delegation headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Mengistu Haile Mariam has visited Comrade Grisha Filipov. During the cordial and friendly talks, they exchanged views on the prospects of Bulgarian-Ethiopian cooperation in the various branches of economy and agriculture.

More on Filipov Talks

AU221935 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 22 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, conferred today with Lt.Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia. Col. Mengistu is paying a friendly working visit here.

During the meeting the two officials discussed a wide range of questions concerning bilateral economic cooperation. Special attention was paid to Bulgaria's planning system, in which the guest took keen interest.

Taking part in the talk was Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

X X X

Later in the day Lt. -Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam visited the "Energoproekt" research, development and design institute of power development. Bulgaria is among the world's leaders in terms of power supply. At present the annual per capita electric power supply amounts to 5,300 kWh, which meets the standards of the advanced countries in the world. The guest showed interest in the construction of hydroelectric stations in Bulgaria and in other power-producing facilities.

Zhivkov Talks Continue 23 Dec

AU231941 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Pravets, December 23 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, continued his talks here today with Lt. -Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia. Sunday is the third day in Col. Mengistu's friendly working visit to this country.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed a wide range of questions concerning international relations. They voiced serious concern over the deterioration of the international climate as a result of the aggressive policies pursued by certain imperialist circles in the U.S. and NATO and as a consequence of their attempts to achieve military and strategic superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries. They emphasised that such a policy is futureless and doomed to failure. Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the socialist community countries are undertaking respective counter measures to guarantee world peace and security, and Lt. -Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam fully supported this view. The two leaders are of the common opinion that the proposals, advanced by the Warsaw Treaty member states led by the U.S.S.R. aimed at easing international tensions, at disarmament and at a return to detente in international relations, are in the interest of all countries and peoples.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Lt. -Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam welcomed the forthcoming talks in Geneva between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear arms control and stressed that the prevention of outer space militarization is of paramount importance for mankind. They indicated that the talks would be successful if this time the U.S. would display realism and would abide by the principles of parity and equal security. The guest put high Bulgaria's principled and consistent policy in the Balkans and her proposal for turning the region into a nuclear-free zone.

A detailed analysis was made of the situation in the continent of Africa. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Lt. -Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam considered the attempts of certain imperialist quarters to involve Africa in their military and strategic plans, their interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. An emphasis was laid on the role of the Organization of African Unity in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The two leaders condemned the aggressive policies of the Republic of South Africa who along with the U.S. and other Western countries is trying to impose a neocolonialist settlement of the Namibian question. They expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative S.W.A.P.O. [South-West African People's Organization]. Support was also given to the struggle of the people of the R.S.A. against apartheid and racism under the guidance of the African National Congress.

Today Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, conferred with Mr Goshu Wolde, member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and minister of foreign affairs.

Another session of talks was held between Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Ethiopian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and Mr Addis Tedla, Politburo member of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and deputy chairman of the National Central Planning Committee.

This morning Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam and Mr Todor Zhivkov visited the economic enterprise for small farming implements in Botevgrad. The distinguished guest showed great interest in the output of this enterprise.

Talks End; Mengistu Departs

AU241916 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA) -- The final talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council and Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the provisional CC of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia were held today. The two leaders once again expressed the unreserved readiness of their parties and countries to contribute to the further promoting of Bulgaro-Ethiopian cooperation to consolidating the friendship between the two peoples.

Later on Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam signed an agreement on the cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. The document notes that the two parties will work ever more actively for the further consolidation and broadening of the fraternal relations between them. They will step up their activities in the common struggle for the preservation of peace, for averting nuclear annihilation and for achieving results in the sphere of detente and disarmament. The document also provides for the activisation of the relations between the public organisations of the two countries in the interest of the lasting development of Bulgaro-Ethiopian cooperation. In this respect the agreement will doubtlessly play the role of one of the most important levers in strengthening Bulgaro-Ethiopian friendship.

Today, Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam and the officials accompanying him left this country. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 24 December repeats the above BTA report and adds: "At Sofia Airport the high Ethiopian guest was seen off by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders."]

PRAGUE CONFERENCE DEBATE ON ANTI-SOVIETISM VIEWED

AU211401 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Dec 84 p 6

[Ivan Hlivka article: "Anti-Sovietism: an Insidious Weapon of the Reaction"]

[Text] Today, even an untrained eye can observe how the enemies of peace and social progress are trying hard to arm themselves not only with deadly weapons, but also with all kinds of ideopolitical instruments whose chief mission is to attack real socialism, the policy and social targets of the communist parties, and the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. Anticommunism and its main component, anti-Sovietism, are the shock troops of world reaction, whose task is to halt and reverse the course of social development.

This fact was strongly emphasized by representatives of communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties at the international consultative meeting on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW held in Prague at the beginning of this month.

As was noted in the discussion, the endeavor to break up and divide the communist movement and to suppress the struggle of the working people for social equality and liberation from capitalist exploitation is growing in strength as the concrete policy of reactionary hostile forces. In the ideological sphere, this finds its expression in the instigation and dissemination of the most reactionary ideas of bourgeois ideology--particularly nationalism, chauvinism, racism, hegemonism, and anti-Sovietism -- and in the endeavor to apply these ideas in social and international relations.

At the consultative meeting, representatives of 91 parties heard about the attempts of the most reactionary imperialist forces in the world led by U.S. imperialists -- financial oligarchies, military-industrial complexes, neoconservatives, clericalists, and neocolonialists -- to implement in various countries and regions of the world increasingly artful methods and ways to fight the world revolutionary process. Many speakers stressed that among the most radical attempts to solve the basic problems of contemporary capitalism is the attempt by capitalist circles to weaken, at any cost, the vanguard of present social movements -- communist parties and their international ties. This strategic line of anticommunism is not new but, according to the assessment of many comrades, is appearing now in a more exacerbated form and on all the fronts of political and ideological struggle. More and more frequently, reactionary forces tend to use the most brutal forms to suppress revolutionary and democratic forces, including military-political methods. Grenada, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Lebanon, and other countries in all parts of the world furnish clear evidence of this. Everywhere, imperialism can be seen raising anticommunism and anti-Sovietism to the level of a "crusade" against everything in the present world that is honest, progressive, and active. At the same time, it is rendering support to the so-called "positive" variant of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Programs of a "third path" between capitalism and socialism and concepts of reformism and other types of opportunism are being pitted against victorious revolutions and experiences from building socialism.

The conference stressed that the past years have been marked by a clear shift in the ideopolitical structures of anticommunism, a shift in the direction of exacerbated anti-Sovietism. Part of this is its efforts to discredit Soviet foreign policy by spreading lies about the USSR's alleged aggressiveness. Anti-Sovietism is being infiltrated with growing intensity into the sphere of world and universal problems and into international relations, including the questions of war and peace. The "crusade" against the Soviet Union is the foundation of the world strategy of the extreme right wing of contemporary imperialism.

The perverted logic of its leaders, particularly the incumbent U.S. Administration, attributes the causes of all social transformations and all movements for national liberation and progress, which are steadily growing in strength, to the "subversive" activity of the USSR and its allies. The outcome of all this is Reagan's threat that, in order to "consign communism to the dustbin of history," he would even make use of destructive nuclear weapons.

Several representatives of fraternal parties at the consultative meeting spoke about the development of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism under concrete conditions in various parts of the world, about the changes in their slogans and methods of combat against the world revolutionary process in connection with the question of peaceful coexistence between the two systems, and about the development of the struggle for national liberation. The imperialists' course of action in Southeast Asia, for example, differs from that in Central America. The discussion confirmed that the greater the political awareness of the workers class, the more acute the class struggle will be, and the greater the social or foreign political gains of the workers class and the working people, the more aggressive and cunning anticommunism becomes. It can be said that the "propaganda war" against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the revolutionary and peace movements is an independent factor by means of which militarist and reactionary factions of the monopoly bourgeoisie seek to assert themselves in world politics.

In the fight against peace and progress, anti-Sovietism is the most important component of contemporary anticommunism and of the strategy of the world counterrevolution. It is to be deplored, as one of the speakers at the conference stated, that, "in the great world hymn of peace, false voices resound from time to time" in our own movement. Several party representatives pointed out that while it is necessary now more than ever to rally around the Soviet Union in the fight for peace and for survival rather than destruction, some members of even our own movement are propagating disassociation from the Soviet Union under the pretext of preserving their own "independence" -- which, of course, is not disrupted or threatened by anyone.

Comrade Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ delegation, stated among other things: "Without belittling the merits of anyone, the fact remains that no one who objectively assesses the current struggle between socialism and capitalism and between the forces of progress and the forces of the reaction can deny the historic merits of the CPSU and of the Soviet people, who are preventing imperialism from being able to dictate its will to the world."

The conference highly appreciated the consistency and determination with which the Soviet Union promotes world peace and the way it is searching for every accessible means of improving relations with the United States, and thus also for improving the general international situation. The Soviet Union and its party are marching at the head of the fight for peace and social progress.

The representatives of many parties from southern, tropical, and northeastern Africa, from Southeast Asia, from the entire American continent, from Oceania and from Europe, stressed one after another that disassociation from the Soviet Union, particularly in the present complicated situation, is a serious threat to the cause of peace. This is because no one except the USSR is capable of rallying the peace-loving forces and no one has such strength and such influence for saving mankind from war. Only a united effort around the CPSU and the USSR, only the union of all peace-loving forces, only their joint fight guarantees the victory of peace on earth.

Currently the bourgeois propaganda is striving to play up the statement made by the Japan Communist Party's delegation at the Prague conference, which in appraising the situation and the causes of feverish nuclear armament and on other issues contained a course that diverged from the course being maintained by the majority of communist parties.

The bourgeois propaganda would like to make capital out of this, in the shape of weakening the authority of the CPSU and the entire communist movement. But this is a vain endeavor. That was an isolated statement, negatively regarded by the majority of the parties.

The imperialist propaganda has been striving for some time now to convince the world public that international relations, including relations among socialist countries are based on geopolitics, and above all on nationalistic interests and the regional and interstate disputes and conflicts stemming from this. In a word, by this single move it wants to eradicate the revolutionary social and class content of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy. The "geopolitical" approach has noxious consequences. When the communists allow themselves to be influenced by it, it leads them to ignore their international duties toward the world revolutionary process and it leads to the weakening of support for the forces fighting for national and social liberation and, in the final consequences, for peace. It is here that we must look for the genesis of the various political and ideological edifices of so-called Eurocommunists, who condemn the assistance that is being granted by the Sovist Union to the Afghan people, to Polish comrades, and so forth.

The only thing is that the present world divides values very rigidly: He who does not help progress, who weakens its potential, helps regression.

Happily for mankind and for its progress, the communist movement as a whole rejects the path of opportunism and anti-Sovietism. It receives with sympathy the stands which support the CPSU and USSR's international policy. Many comrades stressed at the conference that it is a great mistake to separate terms anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, to accuse the Soviet Union of interfering in Afghan affairs, or to strive to enthrone a world hegemony. Such and similar ideas are causing great harm to the movement, helping the hostile imperialist forces, and weakening the people's patriotic fight.

Representatives of fraternal parties stressed the need to increasingly coordinate their actions, to deepen cooperation between the USSR and national liberation and peace-loving forces all over the world, and to deepen cooperation between the CPSU and all communist parties of the world. Communists must with an even greater urgency expose the aggressive essence of American policy and simultaneously promote the role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and in rendering support to mass movements speaking out against the danger of nuclear war. They repeatedly stressed that anti-Sovietism is the main slogan of capitalism in its offensive against the workers class and the interests of nations.

The will to avert a nuclear catastrophe is most consistently and firmly embodied in the policy of the Soviet Union, which policy is the world's main guarantee of peace. It clearly manifests unshakable faith in the strength of socialism and the conviction that it is possible to defend peace.

The communist movement more and more resolutely rejects a nonclass and anti-Soviet approach to current world processes. The consultative meeting in Prague unequivocally and very clearly confirmed that the revolutionary movement in individual countries and on the global scale is now particularly closely linked with the international political solidarity of progressive forces, with support for the Soviet Union. That is why the positive role of the Soviet Union is increasingly coming to the fore of the attention and support of all revolutionary and democratic forces. Anti-Sovietism and its fertile soil, anticommunism, are running up against an ever growing resistance. Such is the logic of social development. Everything that runs counter to this logic, everything that runs counter to its truth, to the needs of mankind, must step back.

DAILY WARNS AGAINST DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH VATICAN

AU211023 [Editorial Report] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 18 December on page 5 carries a 900-word article by A. Matous entitled "The Vatican Diplomats." The article is part of the Prague evening paper's series answering readers' questions about religion and churches.

Matous opens the article by saying: "In recent years, it has been possible to observe the endeavor on the part of the Vatican to assume the role of a third force in the world, the role of a mediator between imperialism and socialist states. With this goal in mind, it has been striving to maximally expand diplomatic contacts. While in 1981 the Vatican ministate maintained diplomatic relations with 94 states, by 1984 this number had increased to 108."

Matous goes on to say that, apart from the obligations arising from their diplomatic accreditation, the Vatican diplomats at the same time "guard the Vatican's religious interests" with regard to the Episcopate of the country of their accreditation. This circumstance prompts him to suspect that "it is doubtful that the Vatican diplomats strictly observe the Vienna diplomatic convention, although proving their violation of this agreement would be very difficult, in view of the seal of confession."

Matous then says that "not only in so-called Catholic countries do the Vatican diplomats have access to such sources of information as are absolutely inaccessible even to diplomats from 'the friendliest states.' If espionage services could dispose of similar possibilities, they would regard it as the pinnacle of their art." To prove this point, he quotes an interview with an Israeli official advocating the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican because "this would make it possible for Israel to obtain new information about many sensitive parts of the world."

Matous concludes the article by saying: "Vatican diplomats try to influence the church-political situation in the countries of their accreditation. After 1945, liberated Czechoslovakia, too, had woeful experience with this orientation of their activity.

"Given the attempts of the Vatican to assume the role of a 'third force,' we can presume that Vatican diplomacy will strive to establish diplomatic relations with socialist states in order to be able to make better use of diverse forms and methods aimed not only at maintaining but, chiefly, at enhancing the influence of the Roman Catholic Church both in individual states, regardless of their system and form of government, and in the world at large."

MENGISTU CONCLUDES TALKS; AGREEMENT SIGNED

Honecker, Mengistu Meet

LD202008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces of Socialist Ethiopia, began their talks on Thursday afternoon in the Central Committee building. The wide-ranging exchange of views centered on topical problems relating to the international situation, questions of the internal development of both countries and bilateral relations.

In the course of the talks Erich Honecker confirmed that solidarity with Socialist Ethiopia is a matter close to the GDR citizens' hearts. He gave assurance that the GDR would continue to do all in its power to support the Ethiopian people in their struggle to overcome the effects of the drought. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the wide-ranging measures introduced by Socialist Ethiopia to overcome the problems connected with the drought and expressed the conviction that Ethiopia under the leadership of the Workers Party would continue to advance successfully on the revolutionary path decided on at the founding party congress.

During the exchange of views on international questions the two statesmen described the struggle for peace as the most important current task. As a result of the aggressive arms buildup and confrontation policy of the United States and NATO, which are aimed at rolling back socialism, suppressing the national and social liberation movement of the peoples, and achieving world domination for imperialism, the international situation has sharpened further.

Erich Honecker said that through deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, especially in the FRG, a new situation has risen. This has started a fresh round of the arms race and the danger of a world war has increased. The new U.S. missiles will threaten not only Europe but all the surrounding regions, including Africa. As a result of the United States' drive for world domination there are now more missiles in Europe, but less security. Not confrontation and arms buildup, but cooperation and disarmament, return to detente, and the solution of international disputes by peaceful negotiations is the goal of GDR policy.

Erich Honecker stressed that in order to bring about a turn for the better, the USSR, the GDR, and the other socialist states have tabled a concrete program for safeguarding peace. Both politicians stressed that Konstantin Chernenko's latest proposals constitute a realistic basis for negotiations on the whole complex of questions of nuclear and space weapons.

Both men agreed that it is now more important than ever to strengthen the actions of the antiwar forces on all continents. The aggravated international situation demands that a worldwide coalition of reason and realism against the imperialist arms buildup policy and for the defense of peace be created. Mengistu Haile Mariam said that Socialist Ethiopia would continue to work actively for this.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the great contribution of the Organization of African Unity to the African peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. He gave assurance that this struggle by the African states would continue to have the solidarity and support of the GDR.

both statesmen noted with great satisfaction that their countries' relations had reached a high level. They pointed to the fundamental significance of the decisions of their party congresses and of the treaty on friendship and cooperation for the development of close, fruitful relations between the two states. The agreement on long-term economic and scientific and technological cooperation dating from October 1984 offers a solid, strong basis for further deepening and expanding economic relations to mutual advantage.

Taking part in the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere were:

for the GDR: Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of supply, and chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-Socialist Ethiopia Economic Committee; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; Frank-Joachin Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Chancery of the Chairman of the Council of State; and Hans Jagenow, GDR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia.

for Socialist Ethiopia: Adis Tedla, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the National Committee for Central Planning; Dr Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department; Goshu Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; Mengistu Gemetchu, member of the WPE Central Committee and head of the Office of the Secretary General; Girma Beshah, candidate member of the WPE Central Committee and head of the Ideology Department of the WPE Central Committee; and Berhanu Jemmer, ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the GDR.

The talks will be continued on Friday.

Agreement 'Important Step'

LD211720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Dec (ADN) -- The official talks between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, concluded this morning in Berlin with the signing of a agreement on SED-WPE cooperation.

The agreement on SED-WPE cooperation was signed in the presence of Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and by Dr Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee secretary and International Relations Department head. Present at the signing were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee: Frank-Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Konrad Naumann, and Inge Lange, and those who had participated in the talks.

In the preceding exchange of views, in which leading representatives of the two states took part, the two partners in the talks assessed the agreement between the parties as a further important step for deepening cooperation between the SED and the WPE and between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia. This cooperation, it was stressed, has its foundation in the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the WPE Founding Congress, and also in the friendship treaty between the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia concluded 5 years ago.

An important foundation stone for the further deepening of the trusting relations mutually advantageous cooperation was also provided by the agreement on long-term economic, scientific, and technological cooperation concluded in October 1984 shortly after the visit by Erich Honecker to Socialist Ethiopia to mark the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian popular revolution.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his deeply felt thanks for the solidarity aid privided to overcome the effects of the drought in Ethiopia and also for the declared readiness of the GDR to continue this effective support.

Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam noted in agreement that the cooperation between the two parties and states was characterized by joint support for peace and progress, against the imperialist policy of arms escalation and confrontation, against the course of intimidation and blackmail.

They warned that imperialism is attempting through economic pressure, concealed actions, and open military intervention to reverse the victories of the peoples of Africa, Southeast Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America. The military bases set up by the United States in the Horn of Africa also serve this purpose.

Both party and state leaders stressed the need for joint struggle by all anti-imperialist forces against this dangerous policy.

Mengistu Departs

LD211102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Dec (ADN) -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provincial Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethipia, ended his working visit to the GDR today.

At Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport he was given a warm send-off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who had invited him.

The other GDR figures who took part in the talks were also present at the departure of the highest representative of Socialist Ethiopia and those accompanying him.

HONECKER, FISCHER CONTRIBUTE TO AFRIQUE-ASIE

LD211914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1028 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Paris, 21 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR is at all times a reliable ally in the joint struggle for the preservation of world peace and the rejection of all machinations against the freedom and independence of all people. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave this assurance in a message of greeting published in the international periodical AFRIQUE-ASIE, appearing in Paris.

Erich Honecker stressed that as peace, disarmament, and social progress are indivisible, the policy of the GDR is in accord with the interests of the peoples of Africa and Asia, which have achieved their national liberation and which are fighting for full political, economic, and cultural independence.

The message of greeting features prominently in a wide range special supplement of AFRIQUE-ASIE on the GDR. Also in this supplement are published contributions by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on the GDR's relations with the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The periodical describes the development of the GDR and pays tribute to its outstanding successes in the fields of economy and agriculture, cultural, and sporting life. It stresses in particular that solidarity with the liberated peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and with the national liberation movements is a matter close to the hearts of the citizens of the GDR.

The periodical stressed: "In world public opinion a new picture has grown up of another, peaceful, creative, and solidarity-displaying Germany. This democratic Germany is represented in many countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America by its engineers, doctors, and teachers. This fraternal country has provided proof of the superiority of the socialist system and made peace, justice, and solidarity the foundation stone of its policy. Here Goethe's expression displays its true meaning today: Here I am a man; here I am allowed to be a man."

DAILY CITES 1984 STATISTICS, 1985 TARGETS

AU211136 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 20 December on pages 1 to 7 carries a report on the 19 December autumn session of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic. Enclosed in boxes at random throughout are the following statistics:

box one on page 2 provides the following statistical table:

Revenues and Expenditures of the 1985 State Budget

Revenues	Billon Forints	Growth Rate in Percentages
enterprise remittances	404.6	6.6
turnover and consumer taxes	91.0	4.0
the population's remittances	52.1	16.2
from budgeteer organs	50.1	2.4
from international and other sources	10.0	-2.2
total revenue	607.8	0.5
deficit	2.5	-28.6

Expenditures	Billion Forints	Growth Rate in Percentages
for accumulation	58.7	0.5
subsidies and tax refunds	141.2	-1.8
expenditures of bugeteer organs	202.0	9.8
of this: health and social institutions	39.2	13.9
educational, cultural, research, and sports organs	64.0	11.8
social insurance expenditures	131.7	9.2
other expenditures	76.7	13.3
total expenditures	610.3	6.2

box two on page 3 shows a graphic display illustrating "Fulfillment of the 1984 Plan for the People's Economy: Increase of National Income" shows two columns, one designated "envisaged" and "plus 1.5-2 percent," the other "realized" and "plus 2-2.5 percent";

box three on page 4 shows a graphic display illustrating "The 1985 Plan as a Percentage of the Fulfillment Expected in 1984," with the further caption: "The Increase of Per Capita Real Income: Plus 1.5-2 percent";

box four on page 5 shows a graphic display illustrating "The 1985 Plan as a Percentage of the Fulfillment Expected in 1984; The Increase of Retail Trade Turnover (at Current Prices)" with large figure "plus 8.2 percent";

box five on page 7 shows a graphic display entitled "The 1985 Plan as a Percentage of the fulfillment Expected in 1984," showing "Increase of Industrial Production" with the figure "plus 3 percent" and "Increase of Agricultural Production" with the figure "plus 1 percent."

TRIAL OF POPIELUSZKO SUSPECTS BEGINS IN TORUN

LD271141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Today the voivodship court in Torun began hearing the trial concerning the kidnapping and manslaughter [zabojstwo] of Father Jerzy Popieluszko. Four persons have been indicted: Grzegorz Piotrowski, former head of department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Leszek Pekala and Waldemar Marek Chmielewski, former inspectors at the Ministry of Internal Affairs; and Adam Pietruszka, recently employed as deputy head of department at the ministry.

The prosecutor is to question 22 witnesses in the court as well as a team of experts. The evidence of another 62 witnesses will be read to the court. The court has received taped evidence recorded during the investigation. Domestic and foreign correspondents as well as members of the public are also present in the courtroom.

GORYWODA REPORTS ON ECONOMY TO PZPR PLENUM

AU241035 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Dec 84 pp 5-6

["Report of the Council of Ministers" read to the 20 December Warsaw session of the 18th PZPR Central Committee Plenum by Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, in 2 weeks the work forces will begin accomplishing the tasks of 1985, the final year of the 3-year plan, the plan which reflects the resolutions of the ninth congress on extricating the economy from the state of breakdown and imbalance. This will also be a year for mapping out the tasks for the coming 5-year period. The main concern while working them out must be to make up for ground lost in recent years, to regain the pace, and to meet the challenges of the contemporary development of world economy, science, and technology. The tasks which we shall give ourselves for the second half of the eighties will depend to a large extent on what point of departure for their implementation we can create in 1985 and how we fulfill the coming year's plan. In defining the tasks the government was guided by the decisions of the 3-year plan, the progress and planned fulfillment of this year's tasks, expected conditions affecting management in the coming year, and the result of the social consultation of the plan for 1985. How do we evaluate the results of this year?

In all this was a successful year for our economy. It brought permanency to the growth tendencies in production in spite of many unfavorable conditions. Therefore, the United States and some other capitalist countries maintained financial, credit, and economic restrictions against Poland. It is estimated that the losses to our country due to these restrictions increased this year by nearly 3 billion dollars and have exceeded a total of 15 billion dollars. The price relationships in foreign trade also continued to shape unfavorably. Supply of raw and other materials to the economy was insufficient. Imbalance in many areas of the economy decreased the effectiveness of new economic mechanisms. Nevertheless the end results of 1984 will be better than planned in many areas.

Industrial production will be higher than planned by about 50 billion zlotys. This will be made up mainly by the above-plan production of light industry and electrical engineering industry. One must stress that all growth in production will have been achieved through an increase of productivity. The level of power and material consumption in production has decreased, although not yet sufficiently.

In agriculture it was a good year, and in the case of cereals and soil crops a year of very good yields and harvest. Pig breeding is gradually increasing. This year's agricultural production will be higher than planned by about 70 billion zlotys. Higher growth of production and increased imports made it possible for supplies of goods to the market to exceed the plan by about 100 billion zlotys. More successful results in the economy find expression in a higher than planned growth of the national income. However, not everything which occurred in our economy in 1984 can be positively assessed. For instance, it is envisaged that this year there will be lower than planned production of some goods, such as coke, television sets, some kinds of ball bearings, and cables. Main reasons are supply shortages, and in the case of coke a fall in the production capability.

As in 1983 this year we shall exceed the planned level of investment outlay. This excess has originated in the considerable increase in enterprises' investments from their own means. Financial capabilities of enterprises have turned out much higher than expected. They have been utilized, to a large extent, for new investment undertakings. Deconcentration of means is being maintained. Because of that and other things, this year's plan for projects to go into operation will not be fulfilled. The increase in building costs is a negative phenomenon. It originated in the excessively developed investment front when confronted with the supply and implementation capabilities, and in the shortcomings in the programming and workmanship of the investment projects. The increase in the investment outlay, exceeding the plan, weakened the process of putting the investment front in order, limited the pace of improvement in the fiscal and market equilibrium, and had a negative influence on the extent of export, of machines and equipment in particular.

This year the tasks in exporting to capitalist countries will not be fulfilled either. This will be determined mainly by the failure to fulfill export tasks in the electroengineering industry. This will not be without an influence on our import capabilities.

In spite of these unfavorable phenomena, the final balance for 1984 should be considered positive. Besides the higher than expected pace of industrial growth, this is also supported by some progress in achieving economic equilibrium. For example, irrespective of tensions in some areas, the world fiscal and market equilibrium has improved. Although the plan for the population's incomes has been exceeded, the increased supplies of goods have caused the price increase index to not exceed the plan's assumptions. The results in the economy this year, in most sections, offer a good starting point for the fulfillment of next year's tasks and, at the same time, for the fulfillment of socioeconomic tasks for 1983-1985.

Comrades, in what condition shall we have to accomplish the tasks for 1985? Next year, in accordance with the earlier forecasts, one must take into consideration, above all, the further limiting of the increase in the production factors; in employment, fuels, energy, and raw and other materials in particular. The generations of the demographic low in the sixties are reaching the production age now. The number of people of a production age will increase in 1985 only by 37,000, while the number of people of a preproduction age will increase by approximately 50,000, and of a postproduction age by 110,000. As a result, next year the number of people not working will increase substantially compared with the number of people working. This means an increase in the workload of every working person. Taking that into consideration, the government intends to introduce in 1985 and the following years a policy of professional activization of society.

The labor situation is further complicated by the necessity of turning almost all the gained labor into the nonproduction sphere, to education and health care in particular

That is why there will be no practical possibility of an increase in employment in the production sphere. A production increase will only be possible through an increased work efficiency.

Increases in supplies of raw and other materials, fuels and energy, imported ones in particular, will be lower than this year. Their supply for production purposes from both the domestic and imported sources can increase only by 1 and 1/2 percent next year.

This means a considerable increase in demands regarding the lowering of material intensiveness; for if in 1984 only half of the production increase had to be based on better use of materials, next year as much as two-thirds of that increase should be the result of efficiency in the material economy. It is a matter of particular importance to rapidly obtain considerable progress in rationalizing the use of power and fuel. Their supply is increasing slowly, whereas the demand is rising incomparably more quickly. This results in the vital need to maintain next year the limiting of electricity, gas and liquid fuels for production purposes. If there were to be a higher increase in energy consumption than we presently assume, it might even be essential to extend limitations on use for production purposes to hard coal, fuel oil, and diesel oil as well.

The forecasts regarding the course of economic processes next year are naturally accompanied by a certain amount of uncertainty. It is hard to forecast with complete certainty today how conditions for agricultural production or cooperation with the capitalist countries will shape up. This applies in particular to progress in normalization of economic relations. This uncertainty also applies to price changes in goods exchange abroad. According to current prognoses, those changes will be unfavorable for us. Import prices will rise more quickly than export prices. All this requires a special effort towards increasing export production and its favorable placing on foreign markets.

Comrades, the plan's assumptions were prepared more than 3 months earlier than in past years. As a result, the Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the mechanisms involved in steering the implementation of central plans and the government orders and operational programs in 1985. Enterprises therefore obtained considerably earlier the basic information about the government's economic plans and the conditions of the economy's functioning next year, providing them with a basis for drawing up their own plans. This also enabled the assumptions of the 1985 Central Annual Plan to be presented for broad social consultation. Discussions on those assumptions were held in factories, political and social organizations, and professional circles. Much space was given to it in the mass media. The discussions focused on the most important problems for the national economy. General concern was expressed for the future development of the economy and workplaces. Disquiet was expressed about the results of the phenomena of decapitalization of production assets occurring in many enterprises, increasing technological delays, and a manpower shortage. Postulates have been drawn up regarding increasing investment outlays, which would enable the modernization of the standard of technology of an enterprise and would create premises for a further increase in labor productivity and an improvement in production efficiency. A better use of scientific-technological progress has been postulated: a closer linking of the country's scientific research potential with the manufacturing sector.

Many comments and proposals concerned an improvement in quality, good management, and proper proportions between the production of new items and the construction of new projects and the effort to repair and overhaul articles and projects already in use.

During the consultations on the assumptions of the central annual plan, many expressed a critical attitude to the phenomena of abuse of social benefits and postulates of increasing employee privileges for specific professional groups, as advantages not linked with work results. There was a general postulate that the inflation rate be curtailed further.

As a result of the consultations on the plan's assumptions, a fuller knowledge of the needs and possibilities of the economy and of society's expectations regarding the desired direction and methods of the country's socioeconomic development was obtained. As a result, the consultations contributed to improving the plan in both its social and economic aspects. I would like to thank all those who participated in the consultations. I thank party organizations and echelons for their comments and organizational and inspirational aid in carrying the consultations out.

Esteemed comrades, what, very briefly, are the characteristics of next year's plan? First, the plan assumes a continuation of the development trends in the economy. This finds reflection particularly in an increase in industrial production within the limits of 4-4.5 percent, and of the produced national income within the limits of 3-3.5 percent. Second, the plan is directed towards improving economic equilibrium and a further lowering of inflation. This should be furthered by the following plan assumptions: increased supplies of goods and services to the market; closer links between the growth trend of wages and money incomes of the population with an increase in production and supplies of goods to the market; maintenance of investment outlays at the 1984 level of execution; and comprehensive measures to promote an increase in the freight capability of transport. Third, the plan assumes a further intensification of management processes. This is a condition for achieving the planned increase in production, with a relatively smaller reinforcement of the economy with basic production factors. This will determine the success of the plans for next year.

The accomplishment of tasks in the sphere of increasing management efficiency should be treated as top priority. The circumstances of development set particular demands for enterprises in this field. As was pointed out in the Politburo report, not all enterprises yet attach due attention or show sufficient imagination in solving problems of efficiency. In many milieus, in more than one enterprise one can still come across the matter being presented thus: We would be able to accomplish our tasks and even undertake greater ones if we had more people, more raw and other materials, more investment. Such attitudes are relics of the time of ample supplies; of sufficient hands for work; of a time when enterprises were deprived of independence, reduced to the role of performers, who could at the most bargain for the allocation of a greater amount of central resources. Conditions today are diametrically different. The method of accomplishing higher tasks should therefore be sought on the basis of one's own enterprise. It is no coincidence that the word enterprise has a common root with the word enterprising. The activity of every workplace should be based on it, and the first sign of it should be a more effective use of one's own possibilities and reserves.

Frequent complaints are made about the manpower shortage, particularly about the lack of workers for direct operation of machinery and production installations. At the same time, in industry, in comparison with 1978, the share of workers in the industrial group has dropped from about 75 to about 73 percent. If only one were to return to the proportions of 1978, then in industry, employment in posts directly in production could be increased by more than 20,000 people. I also recall that the average effective working time in our industry amounts at present to only about 34 hours a week. If one could increase it by 1 hour, through better organization and labor discipline, it would be equivalent to reinforcing industry with about 130,000 people. There are possibilities for making better use of obligatory working hours in every sphere, in every factory. Their use is in the hands of enterprise managements, and measures have to be taken in this direction, without looking at the possibilities of increasing employment.

Such possibilities, however, will not exist, and in many regions of the country one should take into consideration a further decrease in employment in the production sphere.

One often complains about the difficulties in supplies and about the small increase in supplies of raw and other materials.

For objective reasons, it is and will still be small. The preliminary assessments show that in the 5-year period of 1986-1990, it will be even smaller than now, and that in some years it will probably not exceed 1 percent; in the entire country and in each individual enterprise, we must learn to achieve a several percent production increase with only a small increase in supplies, or even without such an increase. Whether this is possible is exemplified by other countries where production grows without an increase in supplies, thanks to progress in the utilization of materials. We do not have to base on new formulas the activities leading to economizing in raw and other materials and energy. This concerns mainly a consistent and greater implementation of the thrift and anti-inflation program adopted by the Sejm, together with the plan for 1983-1985. They maintain their full up-to-date nature and should be the center of attention for the enterprises' managements.

Seeking ways to increase economizing must be done on a large sacle. Designing officers, constructors, and technologists who decide to a significant extent about the technical and economical parameters, about the up-to-dateness of a product, and about the scale of savings gained, have tasks that are especially important.

Comrades from the point of view of the economic equilibrium, the fulfillment of next year's plan's assumptions in investment will be of great significance. Both last year's and this year's experiences show still insufficient effectiveness of the tools used to influence the course of investment processes. Here lie, among other things, the excessive dispersion of the investment front, the unsatisfying investment efficiency, and worse than planned efficiency in real terms. In connection with this, in 1985 solutions aiming at greater investment discipline will be implemented. They primarily concern more effective counteracting of the excessive investment pressure by using economical tools as well as decreasing the share of building works in the general investment outlay. They concern the creation of more effective motivations for improving the efficiency of investment processes, for the prompt completion of projects undertaken and their beginning production in the designed capabilities, and for decreasing costs. Finally, they concern the creation of appropriate conditions for the implementation of modernizing investments and investments which will determine the level of production up-to-dateness in the following years.

The plan for 1985 outlines stringent tasks in the sphere of foreign trade. Exporting should be higher than this year by more than 7 percent. It is also envisaged to maintain approximately 200 million zloty surplus in turnover with the capitalist countries. To stand up to these tasks it is necessary to increase the export effort in the economy as the whole. This is determined by the need to purchase the most indispensable raw and other materials and production equipment, as well as obtaining means to ensure at least a partial service of the foreign debt. At the same time the possibilities of increasing the export of raw materials are practically ending. One can only count here on small increases. A significant increase in exporting must, therefore, be achieved by the processing industries, the electroengineering industry in particular.

To this end we need increased activity by producers and the foreign trade apparatus. The achievement of the planned level of exports is of essential importance for the implementation of the entire next year's plan. The plan provides for further development of economic cooperation with fraternal countries. Credit aid of the Soviet Union will allow, as in the previous 3 years, to reinforce the economy with imports to a greater degree than transpires from our export capacity for the Soviet market. New prospects for further development of cooperation with CEMA countries have been created by the provisions of this year's [illegible] of most [illegible] community states. We actively participate in the [illegible] connected with the realization of the provisions. [illegible] practical [illegible] of undertakings resulting from decisions [illegible] summit.

Comrades, the plan for 1985 provides for global balancing of current incomes of the population with the supply of goods and services; thus it is to be a year without inflation gaps. Market supply should improve, with an increase of 4 percent, and the delivery of industrial goods will increase by 6 percent. In some groups of goods increases will be considerably higher; for example: Supply of kitchen ware will increase by 28 percent, radio receivers by 20 percent, television sets by 27 percent, electric light bulbs by 30 percent, and furniture by 12 percent. With the general increase of food by about 2 percent, the delivery of milk will increase by 8 percent, soft cheese by nearly 12 percent, edible oil by 6 and 1/2 percent, and eggs by about 9 percent.

Increase in the supply of some goods should enable to remove or at least to alleviate difficulties in obtaining them, thus to improve the level of satisfaction of basic needs of the population. This objective will be also served by the rebuilding of stocks in trade as provided by the plan. Increased supply of goods must be accompanied by the improvement in the functioning of commerce. Recently the government decided to increase the profit margin in commerce; a fund for market development is being set up, and resources obtained in this way should be used by commercial organizations for the development of the base, for its modernization, and for the improvement in the functioning of commercial centers.

Work organization in commerce should also be altered; shop opening hours must better suit social needs and expectations. The fact should be taken into consideration that 50 percent of the women in Poland are professionally active, and that proper conditions for shopping should be provided for them. Considering the great social importance of the work of commerce, the government considers it necessary that all commercial organizations prepare programs for improvement of services for the population as guidelines for future actions.

Legal norms introduced in 1984 created conditions for successful eradication of poor or low quality goods from the market. In taking advantage of the norms commercial organizations eliminated from circulation in the first half of this year poor quality goods to the value of about 16 billion zlotys at the same time obtaining from bad producers fines of half a billion zlotys.

The minister of home trade and services over 11 months of this year issued 81 decisions banning the purchase and sale of goods of particularly low quality. Discipline has also been increased concerning the settlement of customers' complaints. The government expects that commerce and all its enterprises will make use of these instruments even more successfully in the interest of consumers. Goods of poor quality should not get to shops.

The plan for 1985 provides for the maintenance of the real value of average remuneration for work. Average pay will increase on the same scale as the average level of retail prices of goods and services bought by the population. However, price growth cannot be identified with automatic pay increases; it does not indicate increase of remuneration for every employee on equal terms. The growth of remuneration must result, more than now, from effects of work, and must be closely linked with its quality and quantity.

The average pension will also retain its real value. The government has assumed for 1985 a further curtailment of inflation. As we remember, in 1982 the increase in retail prices amounted to more than 100 percent; in 1983 it was 22 percent, and this year, in accordance with the plan, it will amount to about 15 percent. Next year's price increases will be limited to about 9 percent; together with the passing effect of this year's price increases, the total price increase will amount to about 12-13 percent.

The price increases for individual products will, of course, be varied. Some will increase to a lesser and some to a greater extent. The prices of a series of products and services may not be increased at all next year. Why are prices rising? There are many reasons. The higher costs of obtaining basic raw materials at home and increased prices in foreign trade have a bearing on it. At the same time, the money incomes of the population, including wages, are increasing considerably more quickly than the qualitative increase in production and labor productivity. The labor costs of production are therefore increasing. Next year there will also be an increase in the value of depreciation, in connection with revaluation at current prices of production assets. All this has a bearing on a general increase in costs. The government will continue to counteract excessive price increases. With this aim, the principle has been introduced that negotiated prices of industrial goods can only increase if the prices of raw materials and materials used in their production increase. The price increase cannot in principle exceed 10 percent, however. The government's efforts to curtail price increases should be supported by all enterprises, primarily by a more determined and effective struggle to lower costs. An essential condition for keeping the movement of prices on the planned scale is also effective opposition to pressure for an excessive, more than planned, increase in wages and other money incomes of the population.

The 9 percent increase in the general level of prices in 1985 also includes food price increases. They give rise to the most interest and understandable fears. There are at least several reasons why the increases are needed. First, on 1 July of this year there were changes in procurement prices, essential to even out the effect of the increased prices of means of production for agriculture and to guarantee the profitability of agricultural production. Second, there was an increase of processing costs in the foodstuffs industry. Third, there was an increase in the profit margins in food trade, which should create for commercial organizations conditions for self-financing activity, particularly modernization of their bases. Fourth, there is a need for a stronger influence on changes in the structure of demand and at the same time on bringing about market equilibrium.

I would like to inform the Central Committee that the government is completing work on variant proposals for food price changes, together with proposals for partial compensation for their effects. The anticipated financial effects of food price increases will be approximate to the effects of the increases made on 30 January of this year. In accordance with the postulates put forward during the consultations on the plan, the proposals drawn up envisage linking the increase in food prices with curtailing the scope of its rationed sale.

As of the beginning of January, those proposals will be submitted for public consultation, including, of course, with the trade unions. The choice of variant; the final, detailed solution will depend on the results of the public discussion.

In view of this fact there is no reason to place credence -- and I would like to stress this most forcibly -- in the rumors that the rises in food prices will be sprung on people and will take place on 1 January next year.

Esteemed comrades, 1985 will represent a year of the further implementation of a new system for running the economy, based on the broad utilization of economic measures. The government holds fast to the position that the process of improving the economy must be a continual one.

But at the same time the application of the system solutions ought to be characterized by considerable stability, for this is an indispensable precondition for economic units: the extension of the temporal horizon of action, the working out of long-term plans for development. For this reason the government has decided to retain in 1985 an unchanged economic and financial system for enterprises, proposing only that the essential corrections be made to certain economic parameters. After all, it is normal for these to change, depending on the conditions and goals of economic management. This is how things are all over the world. The idea behind the corrections being made is to consolidate the effectiveness of the economic instruments so as to improve the efficiency of management of the economy, to restore balance to the economy, to ensure that the goals of the 1985 Central Annual Plan are met. For economic equilibrium to be achieved, it is necessary first and foremost that production be intensified in all sectors in which it is currently inadequate. The government has borne this in mind when defining the economic parameters, and aims to direct its current activity in such a way as, first, to promote an improvement in equilibrium through increases in goods and services available; second, to restrict demand in those areas in which it clearly exceeds possible supply; and, third, to motivate enterprises to accomplish in full the goals and tasks laid down in the central annual plan.

The extension of operational programs and government orders to certain goods of fundamental significance for the needs of the economy and the public serves to increase the production and available range of those goods. This particularly concerns production for the market and exporting, for the supplying of agriculture and certain branches of the economy of special importance in the economy's functioning, such as transportation, the power economy, and mining. Increased production of these goods will be promoted by the preservation and expansion of certain allowances and forms of preferential treatment which already exist. As has been the case this year, with this goal in mind, guaranteed material supplies and preferential access to hard currency resources will be preserved. The utilization of solutions of this kind is dictated by the continuing supply and investment imbalance. The following decisions have been made to create a relative cutback in demand: The levels of income tax have been raised; limits have been imposed on the granting of credits for purposes other than those of reconstruction and modernization; and the granting of credits has been made dependent on a prior gathering of resources corresponding to at least one half of the estimated cost of the planned investment. An obligation has also been introduced to give securities on investment projects to begin after 1 January 1985 on the basis of what is termed capacity construction. As for obtaining resources of remuneration, the basic coefficients of corrections made when determining the deductions for the state fund for professional incentives have been kept at the previous level, which ought to cause a further growth in production. At the same time the progressive scale of deductions is intensified in cases in which higher wages occur than would be in line with the conditions and increase in work productivity which have been determined. To increase exports, the relief on income tax on increased exports and on deductions for the Professional Incentives Fund has been raised. Opportunities to make investments that promote exporting have also been expanded. The broader introduction of work remuneration systems and the modifications to wage parameters ought also to promote a streamlining of employment and increase in work productivity.

Within the framework of the new solutions, enterprises should improve their internal pay structure; strengthen its motivational function, linking it better with work's results, complexity, and conditions. An increase in labor productivity; in the modernity and competitiveness of Polish goods should be furthered by the introduction into the economy on a broad scale of the achievements of science and technology, of invention and rationalization.

With this [illegible] specific measures have been taken recently, streamlining the appropriate economic and financial mechanisms in the economy. The act on inventions and rationalizations has been amended. The Sejm has passed a resolution on setting up central organs: a committee and an office whose task will be to guide science and scientific-technological progress. Government orders also operate on subjects from the field of science and technology. In the plan for 1985, outlays on science and technology will grow in relation to this year by more than 30 percent. The point is for these assets to be used rationally.

Work is in progress on the subjects for central research programs for 1986-90. The directions of research will be closely linked with the implementation of the targets laid down in the national socioeconomic plan and long-term plans. Scientific and technical creators will be given the appropriate material and moral motivation. With the idea of improving the quality of production, in 1985 binding quality stipulations will be applied to a considerable number of goods, including those covered by government orders and operational programs, and to a number of market goods and industrial comaterials and elements important for guaranteeing the quality of end products.

In 1985 at least 25,000 qualification examinations of goods are envisaged, as well as the drawing up and introduction of more than 1,600 Polish industrial branch standards, of which more than 1,000 will define the technical and utility parameters of goods. In some enterprises, reserves of deficit goods are increasing beyond the norms justified by the production cycle's requirements. Considerable material assets are thus frozen; the lack of these assets in other plants causes disruption of production. If common sense and bank sanctions do not help here, the government will resort to more stringent measures aimed at improving the situation in this sphere. Namely, it is envisaged that next year's supplies of raw materials, financed centrally, will be cut by an amount equivalent to the above-norm reserves.

I would like to stress that the intention of all these government measures is the consistent and more effective execution of a policy of tight money; to induce enterprises in this way to better management, to more active releasing of reserves, and to using intensive factors of increasing production and raising its quality. Economic means, parameters, are not enough in these matters. What is needed is for managements, self-governments, trade union organizations, work forces, to understand the essential nature of the presented directions of action, the need for a better association of the interests of the plant with general social interests and demands. This has all the greater significance since it is the enterprise work force which decides on the (?formulation) of the content of the central plan and in the final reckoning, on its implementation. Practice shows that in some enterprises, system solutions, the mechanisms and parameters of the reform, are treated not as directions emerging from the needs of the whole economy and instruments serving to link the interests of work forces with the general social interest, but as a collection of rules in which one should look for loopholes and weak spots in order to exploit them in a particular interest.

As a result, instead of organizing the work for whole collectives to achieve better economic relations, one often mobilizes accountants to seek ways of bringing about undeserved profits to enterprises, or to avoid work load, often by avoiding or even breaking the regulations. Introducing an economic reform is not, as it has many times been emphasized, a simple task bringing about spectacular effects the day after the introduction of new regulations.

It is a long-lasting process which demands adopting activities, increasing understanding of new tasks, restructuring of the consciousness, in the first place, of the management and technical and engineering and economic cadres, but also whole work teams. The government hopes that thanks to the support and activities of party organizations, employee self-managements, trade union organizations and the aktivs of socioprofessional organizations, this process will be able to proceed in a more harmonious way, and faster.

Esteemed comrades, the law on people's councils and local self-management, as well as the new budget law, have considerably increased and broadened the competence of the people's councils. They comprise such significant spheres for the society's living conditions as the building industry, food economy, health care, education and upbringing. For the implementation of tasks in these spheres, the people's councils have at their disposal almost one-third of the overall investment outlay of the socialized economy. It results from the assumptions of the annual plans of voivodships that in 1985 the broad investment front will still be maintained. The share of means for newly begun investments is to rise from approximately 17 percent this year to almost 20 percent in 1985, while the share of means for the ventures envisaged to be completed is to be only around 18 percent. In connection with this, the government has put voivodas under the obligation to make deeper analyses of 1985 investment programs and to concentrate the means in such a way that the number of completed investments will be increased. In some voivodships draft plans being prepared for the sessions of voivodship people's councils are already leading in this direction. The aim is that such measures become universal. Great attention should also be paid by the local authorities to decreasing costs of each investment venture, especially in the building of apartments. Thinking about counteracting the excessive costs of apartment building, the government has set up new principles in planning and financing tasks in this sphere. We are stopping, as it has been until now, to accept every level of costs in the building industry. Those building more economically will be able to build more. Those who cannot achieve this will not fulfill the outlined aims and will fulfill social needs in their territory less efficiently. To fulfill the apartment building plan for next year and the following years, it is necessary to undertake many other tasks by the local authorities. It concerns ensuring the ground work of the territory, for both socialized building and for building from the population's own means, as well as helping investors in the individual building industry with materials, especially those who cannot complete the building because of lack of materials. Here also the principle of concentration, increase, and shortening of the front, should be applied.

An important task for the voivodship offices and the local economy units is to act for the improvement in domestic fiscal and market equilibrium. The socialized small-scale production and crafts should play a significant role in this respect. Their share in the industrial production is to reach almost 10 percent in 1985, and the dynamics of the increase in supplies to the market should be much higher than in the key industry. Results achieved by small-scale production fully prove its usefulness in combating market difficulties and a high economic and social efficiency.

Despite this, an analysis of the provisions of certain voivodships' plans shows that the importance of the small-scale manufacturing industry for supplying the market often continues to be underestimated. The government expects people's councils and the local administration to give maximum support to the small-scale manufacturing industry while simultaneously taking the following important aspects into consideration: the possibilities of activating smaller centers; the employment of women, disabled, and handicapped persons; the development of cottage industries [praca nakladcza]; and the increase of local budgetary incomes, thereby securing the resources for better satisfying local needs.

It is a particular duty of the local authorities and administration to adapt the development of services to local needs. In particular, this involves everyday services, the demand for which is not being fully met. It is for this reason that the government has granted special preferences for their development. However, an increase in services for the population still depends above all on the initiative of local authorities and their practical activity designed to secure premises for service purposes, to activate local sources that supply raw and other materials, and to try to make the various types of service activities fit in with social needs. The Supreme Chamber of Control has established that only some of the state administration's local organs show sufficient interest in the development of services for the population in their particular areas and are sufficiently cognizant of the population's needs in this sphere. The government expects local authorities to step up activities designed to improve the situation and views this as an important task from both the social and economic point of view.

Esteemed comrades, 1985 is the final year in the 3-year period. The fulfillment of next year's plan's tasks will make it possible to achieve, and in many cases even exceed the fundamental aims of the 3-year plan. This will signify an acceleration in relation to the original provisions of the rate at which we are rectifying the effects of the 1980-1982 economic collapse. Thus it is estimated that industrial and agricultural production and the national income can be higher than the tasks contained in the 3-year plan. Also, consumption can increase more rapidly than envisaged in the 3-year plan. However, it must be remembered that even though the dynamics of increase are higher than planned, the economy in 1985 will not make up in general terms the losses in relation to the highest level achieved in 1978.

Thus, it is envisaged that national income generated in 1985 will be approximately 12 percent lower than in 1978, agricultural production from 8 to 10 percent lower, and the overall construction industry's output approximately 15 percent lower. The drop in national income has above all had an effect on the investment level. The policy of protecting consumption, which was correct and proper from the social point of view, has restricted the economy's investment capacity. As a consequence, investment outlays in 1985 will be 66 percent of the 1978 level and in the case of production investment will be 60 percent of that level.

Undoubtedly such a situation does not fail to affect the technical state of industry. The average level of machinery and equipment wear at enterprises and the number of machines still being used but already completely written off are rising. As a result, the condition of production assets might make it increasingly difficult to improve efficiency, raise the quality of production, and increase our economy's export capabilities.

I am mentioning these problems not to weaken the undoubtedly positive significance of the results achieved in the implementation of the 3-year plan, but to stress how many complex problems still need to be solved to consolidate the economy's positive trend and to ensure conditions for its constant increase. These problems and the ways of solving them will be reflected in the 1986-1990 5-year Plan.

Intensive work is presently in progress on the provisions of this plan and on the various possible programs for the development of individual branches and sectors of the economy. The government has already examined and confirmed in principle long-term plans for the development of the metallurgical industry, the fuel and power economy, the agricultural and foodstuffs industry, and the electronics industry. Provisions for the program of structural changes within the economy which everywhere constitute an integral part of the 5-year plan have been approved.

The provisions of the plan and the fundamental ways of implementing its aims will be subjected to social consultation. However, one thing already appears certain today. Economic policy in the coming years will have to take into account, to a considerably greater extent than during the 3-year plan, the long-term requirements for the country's socioeconomic development. Thank you for your attention.

PLENUM HEARS REPORT ON POPIELUSZKO AFFAIR

LD271420 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Participants in the 18th PZPR Central Committee Plenum heard a Politburo report on implementation of tasks contained in the statement of the 17th plenum issued after the killing of Father Popieluszko. Here are some of the more important statements contained in the report:

The most important task was considered to be to take more interest in party work. W. Jaruzelski and the chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, among others, held talks with the first secretary of the PZPR district committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The activities of the ministry were also discussed with the chairman of the Sejm Internal Affairs Commission. Of great significance were the investigations of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, which is acquainted with party work in the ministry and which carried out an analysis of the position, within the party, of the party organizations active at the ministry, and in particular of their position in relation to the Warsaw party committee and other voivodship committees.

The Central Auditing Commission also evaluated the range and style of supervision by the Administration Department of the Central Committee. Also significant was the work of special commissions established by the minister of foreign affairs [as heard]. A review of personnel is now in progress in this ministry.

The results of the review of personnel will define, among other things, necessary actions for the future. It was stated that it is necessary to have an up-to-date, full, and in-depth knowledge of true attitudes, views, and feelings in all areas.

The Politburo issued recommendations concerning improvement of party influence on the party branch and at the district committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and in particular regarding the influence of the Warsaw PZPR Committee and other voivodship committees.

There is a need to strengthen the administrative structure in the party voivodship organizations. Their duties toward the Ministry of Internal Affairs should also be characterized by concrete assistance. It is essential to make the inspiring and controling role of the Central Committee Administration Department more effective. It is also necessary to further strengthen the political apparatus of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which should be reinforced by full-time and other party activists from outside the ministry.

OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH LCY CC DELEGATION

AU241132 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The LCY Central Committee delegation, which visited Poland from 14-24 December, included Ivan Brigic, member of the Presidium of the LC Central Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina and chairman of the LC Committee of Sarajevo; Stipan Koplivic, member of the Presidium of the LC Regional Committee of Vojvodina; and Ljubinka Mitrovic, political worker of the LCY Central Committee Foreign Department.

The delegation was reveived by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

The guests had talks with Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Central Committee Organization Department; Edward Szymanski, head of the Sejm Affairs Bureau; Jerzy Jaskiernia, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; and Zbigniew Glapa, deputy head of the Central Committee Social and Vocational Department.

AMNESTY FOR ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES EXPIRES 31 DEC

LD241403 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] On 31 December 1984, the time for disclosing activities against the law and taking the advantage of the amnesty definitely expires. So far, 362 people have reported to the law enforcing bodies and to the Polish diplomatic and consular agencies abroad. Among them are distributors of illegal publications, people collecting monetary contributions for activities against the law, organizers of illegal printing and radio stations, street rioters, and activists at various levels in the underground structures.

ANTIPROFITEERING CAMPAIGN NETS CHARGES, FINES

LD241218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] The office to combat economic crime of the Citizens Militia headquarters has made another monthly assessment of antiprofiteering measures. In November they covered mainly retail shops, catering firms, warehouses and wholesale establishments, and bazaars and markets.

A control-repression operation, under the cryptonym Market, aimed at fighting profiteering in the turnover of goods, took place throughout the country. The result of these measures has been the commencement of 1,302 preliminary proceedings in cases of offenses against consumers. Charges in 1,045 cases were passed to the magistrates court. More than 3,700 people were fined. In the trade establishments which had been controlled, goods were found hidden from buyers worth 8.8 million zlotys. Goods, worth approximately 32 million zlotys, which were the subject of illegal trade, were seized from profiteers.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY ZHIVKOV

AU241505 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Dec 84 pp 1-2

["Joint communique" on the official friendship visit to Romania by Todor Zhivdov, BCP Central Comittee general secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, on 18-20 December]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official friendship visit to the SR of Romania Between 18-20 December at the head of a party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the officials who accompanied him visited socioeconomic and cultural units and met with party-state activists and working people in Bucharest, Slatina, and Scornicesti.

The high-ranking Bulgarian guests were welcomed with feelings of heartfelt friendship, fraternal hospitality, esteem, and love as an expression of relations of close neighborliness and cooperation between the Romanian and Bulgarian parties, countries, and peoples.

A mass rally of Romanian friendship took place in Bucharest. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, RCP general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, made speeches at this rally. They expressed the firm determination and common will of the RCP and BCP and of the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to further strengthen friendship and cooperation to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism, security, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, had talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of comradely trust, mutual esteem, and full understanding. The talks were attended by:

for Romania: Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Ioan Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Stefan Adrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counselor to the party secretary general and president of the Republic; Decebal Urdea, member of the RCP Central Committee and deputy minister of finance; and Liviu Minda, Romania's ambassador to Sofia.

for Bulgaria: Comrades Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Niko Yakhiel, member of the BCP Central Committee and counselor to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Todor Stoychev, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest; and Dimitur Kalinov, deputy minister of finance.

The two party-state leaders briefed each other on the achievements and current and future tasks in socialist construction in their countries and on Romania's and Bulgaria's foreign policy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu talked about the activity carried out by the working people to implement the 12th congress decisions and about the main guidelines for Romania's development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan and future orientations up to the year 2000 as established by the 13th RCP Congress. These orientations and guidelines will strengthen Romania's position as a medium-developed state and will create conditions for the passage to a new stage, that of a developed socialist country.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov talked about the implementation of decisions adopted by the 12th congress and the BCP National Conference on achieving high efficiency and quality in all fields of socioeconomic life and ensuring the further development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria along the road of building the developed socialist society.

The two party and state leaders pointed out that the achievements of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples present broad opportunities for extending Romanian-Bulgarian all-round cooperation, something which can contribute to speeding up socialist construction in the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted with satisfaction the ascending course of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation in all fields, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, full equality of rights, national independence and soviereignty, and the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The sides emphasized that decisive importance for continuously deepening fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples devolves on traditional meetings and fruitful talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, which have always stimulated and guided the development of relations in all spheres.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed to the good ties between the RCP and BCP, to the diversification and expansion of relations between the Central Committees and the representatives of the two party-state leaderships, and to ever closer cooperation between their county and town party organizations, parliaments, political and public organizations, and working people's collectives. Both sides stressed the importance of this cooperation for extending mutual exchanges of information and experience on problems regarding the socialist construction. They expressed the firm determination to work to develop these ties in order to solve certain problems of mutual interest.

The sides positively valued cooperation between the governments of the two countries and agreed to take further steps to expand and diversify this cooperation. They pointed out the results of the talks between the premiers of the two governments and the positive activity of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and of the planning and foreign trade bodies, ministries, and organizations in the two countries for implementing decisions and agreements adopted at high level.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov paid particular attention to examining the current stage and prospects of Romanian-Bulgarian economic and scientific-technological relations. They pointed out that several agreements on economic cooperation and production sharing and specialization are in the process of being implemented.

In view of the economic and scientific-technological potential of the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and taking into account the results obtained thus far in bilateral economic cooperation, the sides decided to continue to fully utilize existing opportunities to extend and diversify productionsharing and specialization on long-term bases and increase their share in the overall framework of bilateral economic exchanges.

In this respect the sides set tasks for the ministries and economic organizations of the two countries to intensify the development of production sharing and specialization in machine building, electronics, electrical engineering -- including the manufacture of automation means, robots, and control devices -- metallurgy, energy, and chemistry, on the basis of long-term agreements and understandings which should be drafted and signed on time with a view to ensuring the steady increase and diversification of goods exchanges in coming years.

The sides set tasks for their relevant bodies to speed up the implementation of agreements reached on building the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol Hydrotechnical Complex on the Danube and to take further steps to complete joint industrial projects and cooperate on utilizing raw material resources in the border area between Romania and Bulgaria.

The sides pointed out the need to expand cooperation in agriculture and food industry, with a view to introducing advanced technologies and obtaining new and highly efficient strains and breeds.

They reiterated the interest of the two sides in extending joint efforts to carry out commercial projects and operations in third markets.

The sides estimate that scientific-technological cooperation must develop and improve with a view to linking it more closely to production sharing and specialization projects between the two countries, designing new machines, materials, and substitutes, increasing the utilization degree of raw materials, reducing specific consumptions, raising labor productivity and economic efficiency, extending the modernization and automation of production processes, introducing robots, making use of new energy resources, etc.

On the basis of achievements attained in mutual trade during the current 5-year plan, the two leaders entrusted the relevant bodies with the task of identifying further opportunities to expand goods exchanges.

They urged their central planning bodies to speed up the coordination of their national economic development plans for the 1986-90 period and to agree on measures aimed at substantially increasing the volume of trade exchanges compared to the achievements of the current 5-year plan.

Reiterating the desire to deepen bilateral economic ties and taking note of their role in strengthening Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov signed a "Long-Term Agreement for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

The sides expressed the desire to contribute to implementing the decisions and understandings reached by the economic summit of CEMA member-countries and fulfilling the provisions of the "Complex Program on Further Deepening and Improving Cooperation and Developing Socialist Economic Integration Between CEMA Member-Countries" and other programs on long-term comprehensive cooperation that have been adopted.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov noted that the ties in culture, science, arts, education, tourism, health, sports, and other fields are further developing and diversifying. They decided to act to continue to expand cooperation in these fields, to enrich the contents of and employ more efficient forms of this cooperation, in the interest of promoting better mutual understanding and enhancing friendship between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

The sides pointed out with satisfaction that the jubilee anniversaries of the national holidays in the two countries were marked by large festive meetings.

The two party-state leaders reiterated the firm determination of the two parties and states and the joint desire of the two peoples to do their best to further expand and deepen the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, something which makes an outstanding contribution to enhancing peace, socialism, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Romania, exchanged detailed views on international life.

The two leaders expressed concern over the serious tension in Europe and the world.

They noted that the situation in Europe has deteriorated as a result of the continued deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in certain West European NATO member-states, something which has opened up a new and very dangerous phase of the arms race on the continent. This has caused the USSR and certain socialist countries to adopt a number of countermeasures.

The sides expressed profound worry and concern over the unprecedented worsening of the international situation as a result of the intensification by imperialist circles of the policy of force and diktat, the ever more dangerous escalation of the arms race -- primarily nuclear -- and the increased danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The United States and some of its allies do not hide the fact that they aim to obtain military supremacy through their actions.

The sides pointed to the threat to peace and security posed by concepts that question the borders between European states, their social and political system, and their territorial and political realities established after World War II.

They also emphasized that the peoples and the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world are worried over the aggravation of the international situation and are taking increasingly active stands against the policy of confrontation and for halting the arms race and improving the international climate. The mass peace movements in Europe and other parts of the world are a telling proof of this attitude.

In view of the current tension in the world and the greater dangers of a new world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war with disastrous consequences for mankind, the two sides believe that the key issue of the contemporary age is to halt the arms race without delay, proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear, ensure lasting peace in the world, and guarantee the right of all peoples to existence, freedom, and independence. They stressed the need to promote a policy which can lead to reduced military confrontation, to disarmament, and to equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two sides speak out for strictly observing in relations among states the principles of national independence and sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the threat of force, and peaceful and negotiated resolution of all contentious problems between states as well as other basic principles of international relations.

The SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are determined to work in unity and cohesion and together with other Warsaw Pact member-countries, other socialist countries, all peace-loving states and all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world to halt the dangerous course toward confrontation and war.

Romania and Bulgaria are convinced that it is possible to improve the international situation. For this purpose it is necessary to engage in constructive negotiations to reach an understanding on the basis of equality and equal security.

The sides welcome the agreement reached by the USSR and the United States to organize new negotiations on all problems pertaining to nuclear and outer space weapons and believe that the subjects and targets of these negotiations should be clearly defined from the start. The negotiations must lead to enhancing strategic stability, preventing the militarization of outer space, and reducing the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and the world by cutting back both strategic and intermediate-range nuclear arms up to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Romania and Bulgaria believe that in the current circumstances the vital interests of all European peoples require that action be taken to halt the stockpiling of new nuclear weapons on the continent and to radically reduce their numbers until all Europe becomes free of both intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons. One should undertake no actions aimed at achieving the superiority of one side over the other.

Romania and Bulgaria deem it necessary for all European states -- primarily the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries -- to contribute actively to the efforts to remove the danger of a nuclear war.

In this respect the sides stressed the great responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe and the world devolving upon the states on whose territory intermediate-range nuclear missiles are being or will be deployed.

The two sides stressed the particular importance of the Warsaw Pact for ensuring the security of member-countries, actively promoting their foreign policy of peace, and consolidating peace in Europe, particularly under the current complex international circumstances. The sides reiterated that they will unswervingly work to implement the initiatives included in the Prague Political Declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact states in January 1983, the Moscow joint declaration of party-state leaders of certain socialist countries adopted in June 1983, the June 1984 declaration of CEMA member-countries, and other joint documents of the socialist countries.

Romania and Bulgaria believe that a speedy agreement at the Vienna negotaitions on mutual reduction of military forces and armaments in central Europe would have a favorable impact upon the international situation.

Examining the proceedings of the Stockholm conference, the two sides stress the need for concrete and constructive negotiations. They advocate the speedy conclusion of substantive agreements on confidence-building and security measures in Europe that complement each other politically, legally, and militarily. These agreements must be based on full equality of rights, balance and reciprocity, and equal observance of the security interests of all participating states, and must diminish the danger of war and reduce international tension.

Romania and Bulgaria believe the interests of enhanced security would be served by the undelayed start of negotiations on freeing Europe from chemical weapons, freezing and reducing military expenditures, and concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO member-countries.

The two sides reiterated their constant position on preventing a nuclear war and limiting and reducing nuclear weapons; an important first step in this direction would be the quantitative and qualitative freezing of nuclear weapons. The sides again spoke out for a total and general ban of nuclear tests, suggested that nuclear states that have not yet done so should pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and advocated the prevention of the militarization of outerspace.

The SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria pointed out the need to further develop bilateral cooperation between the Balkan states in all fields as well as their comprehensive cooperation in spheres of mutual interest, something that would contribute to strengthening the climate of trust, understanding, peace, and security in the Balkans.

Speaking out for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, Romania and Bulgaria reiterated that they will actively cooperate to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free region and to strenghten security and develop trust among Balkan states. The sides believe that the all-round dialogue started in Athens should continue in the same vein as a stage in preparations for a summit meeting.

Romania and Bulgaria spoke out for eliminating hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts in various parts of the world, as these conflicts jeopardize peace and cause great damage to the peoples. They also spoke out for solving contentious problems between states through negotiations, in the interest of peace and security in the world.

The two sides expressed concern over the Middle East situation. They stressed the need for a lasting solution to the conflict in that part of the world on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, ensuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination -- including the right to their own independent state -- and guaranteeing the right of all states in that region to free existence and independence. The sides support the proposal on organizing an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the palestinian people.

The two sides spoke out for an end to all aggressive actions by South Africa against independent African countries, for the unconditional cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and for the implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. The sides support the struggle for freedom and national liberation waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and the struggle against racist discrimination and apartheid waged by the people in the Republic of South Africa.

Romania and Bulgaria expressed solidarity with the people of the Republic of Nicaragua, and that the problems of Central America must be solved through negotiations, beginning with observance of each people's right to free and independent development without any outside interference.

The two countries believe that the maintenance and widening of economic development gaps between the rich stages and a large number of other states -- a result of the imperialist and neocolonialist policy of exploitation and oppression -- are not in accordance with the interests of peace and security and represent one of the main elements of economic and political instability in the world. In this contest the sides support the demands and efforts to build a new international economic order based on equal rights and equity.

Both sides pointed out the contribution of the nonaligned states to the struggle for peace, for an end to the arms race, for disarmament, and for the development of economic relations on the basis of democratic and equitable principles.

Romania and Bulgaria believe in a greater role for the United Nations in maintaining peace and security in the world and resolving the problems faced by mankind in accordance with the principles and goals of the UN Charter.

The two party-state leaders agreed to intensify Romanian-Bulgarian consultations and international cooperation between the two countries, with a view to further contributing to the solution of major problems of contemporary mankind in the interest of international peace and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov also exchanged views on certain key problems of the international communist and workers movement, stressing its growing influence on the resolution of the main international problems.

The sides reiterated the determination of their two parties to contribute to further strengthening unity and cooperation among communist and workers parties, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equal rights, independence, mutual respect, and noninterference in domestic affairs.

The sides stressed the need for all communist and workers parties to make efforts to mobilize and unite the broadest political and social forces of the people's masses in the struggle to eliminate the danger of war, bring about disarmament, peacefully solve all contentious problems between states, promote mutual understanding, and develop cooperation among peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP general secretary, and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, expressed profound satisfaction with their fruitful talks and the results of the visit and the firm conviction that they will open up ever broader prospects to the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the RCP and BCP and between the SR of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, something which is in full accordance with the basic aspirations of the peoples in the two countries and serves the interests of the cause of socialism, peace, and cooperation in the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to pay an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CEAUSESCU FROM ABOARD PLAN

AU2514[illegible] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Dec 84 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu:

Departing the territory of the SR of Romania, I would like to express sincere thanks for the cordial reception offered to the Bulgarian party and state delegation on Romanian soil.

I believe that the meetings and talks we had will give new impetus to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania, and between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community, of peace, and security throughout the world.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, Comrade Ceausescu, and the fraternal Romanian people our wishes for new and greater successes in socialist construction and in implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON USTINOV DEATH

AU261603 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I have learned with much regret about the death of Comrade D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

In connection with this heavy loss, I extend to you sincere condolences on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the SR of Romania, and myself personally, and I ask you to convey our sentiments of full compassion to the mourning family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

KOSOVO DELEGATION UPHOLDS BUDGET RESERVATION

LD262053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo delegation at the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for Finance has upheld its reservations to the total amount of the federal budget for next year. Kosovo today continued to stick to its demand that another 6.3 billion dinars be found in the budget for the needs of the province. It therefore rejected the proposal of the committee that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces along with adopting the planned amount of the budget of 609.5 billion dinars, in cooperation with the provincial organs, should also propose, by the end of the first quarter of next year, possible solutions for Kosovo's demand within the framework of the established budgetary amount.

The committee noted that no agreement had been reached on the total amount of budgetary expenditure for next year. As the standing order stipulates the president of the chamber will be informed of this, and he will then decide on how to proceed.

ENERGY PLAN, DRAFT LAW ON SOCIAL PLANNING ADOPTED

1985 Energy Plan

LD262257 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2028 GMT 26 Dec 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 26 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today adopted the Energy Plan for 1985, which defines the country's energy requirements and generation as well as imports of energy and energy raw materials.

In recent years this document has often been adopted with delay after the relevant year has already begun. Disagreement among the federal units, mainly over hard currency needed for the import of raw materials, has not been infrequent either.

The plan envisages modest growth compared with this year. This year's energy plan has practically been fully implemented, striking a balance between requirements and possibilities. Yugoslavia plans to use next year 70 million tonnes of coal (six million up on this year), 4.1 million tonnes of domestic oil, 11 million tonnes of imported oil and one million tonnes of imported derivatives (nearly as much as this year) and 77.2 billion kWh of electricity (due to the coming into operation of new power stations, the largest of which is the Djerdap 2 hydro-electric power station, the second on the river Danube)

The plan also envisages the use of 2.6 billion cubic metres of domestic and 4.5 billion metres of imported gas and 3.5 million tonnes of imported coal for coking.

The Energy Plan for 1985 was adopted in time, with the full agreement of all the federal units. It is coordinated with the planned current-account balance of payments and designed to reduce energy and energy raw materials imports.

Social Planning Draft Law

LD262105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2000 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 26 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today determined the text of a draft law on the foundations of the system of social planning under which the process of planning will rest on decisions made by workers associated in organizations of associated labour and other self-management organizations and communities. The draft will be submitted to the delegates of the Federal Assembly tomorrow.

Although they have been designed "subjects of planning" also up to now, workers have not been able to exercise this right and duty to the full owing to certain procedural ambiguities, interference by administrative-technocratic factors and the lack in practice of necessary coordination between a decentralized plan and unified planning documents at the communal, republic and federal levels. This has been in evidence in many unrealistic plans in which the ambitions of political structures have prevailed over realistic possibilities of economic development.

According to the draft, workers would vote on the plans of their enterprises and adopt them by a majority vote.

At present, planning documents are adopted by worker's councils which compromise workers' delegates. The proposed enlargement of the democratic base in decision-making will no doubt help make the planning documents clearer, better defined and more realistic.

The government proposed planning based on scientific and expert analyses -- that is, less voluntarism -- and the observance of economic laws and situations in the home and foreign markets in order to ensure realistic documents.

The draft also simplifies the whole planning mechanism along the enterprise-federation lines, which is expected to produce better plans and, what is even more important, ensure their more efficacious implementation. At the same time, it obliges the republics and provinces and, in particular, the federation, to contribute through the planning documents towards uniformity and stability of economic conditions throughout Yugoslavia, which has not been the case so far. This concept of social planning in Yugoslavia stems from the Programme of Long-Term Economic Stabilisation, which is based on rational and efficacious economic operation on self-management foundations.

INCREASE IN ECONOMIC CRIME STATISTICS NOTED

LD262059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 26 Dec 84

["SFRY Assembly: Federal Chamber's Committee for Justice" -- TANJUG headline]

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- Internal affairs organs detected and reported 14,496 economic crimes in the first 6 months of the year. This is 10 times more than in the same period last year. The number of reports on economic offenses from the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office -- 29,812 -- is 38 percent higher in the same period, while the damage resulting from the offenses amounts to 7 billion dinars. According to the federal court, 31,123 persons, or 7 percent more than in 1982, were sentenced for economic crimes. This percentage is, however, as much as 18 percent higher, if crimes committed by workers in organizations in associated labor are taken into consideration. A total of 107,000 persons were convicted in the country as a whole last year regardless of the nature of the crimes committed. Most of the economic crimes are committed in domestic wholesale and retail trade.

TRAVEL DEPOSIT, GASOLINE COUPONS ABOLISHED

LD262108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council decided to abolish deposits which citizens have had to pay when taking dinars out of the country. It also abolished gasoline coupons. This means that beginning 1 January 1985 Yugoslavs can travel abroad without having to pay the deposit. The Federal Executive Council further noted that the consumption of gasoline has stabilized this year, remaining at last year's level. Beginning 1 January 1985 gasoline and diesel fuel will be sold without coupons.

MONTENEGRO LC REDUCES PARTY FEES 27.9 PERCENT

LD262357 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Summary] Titograd -- The Montenegro LC Central Committee today reduced the membership fee for Communists of this Republic. Beginning 1 January 1985 the average fee will be 27.9 percent less than now. Pupils, students, and unemployed will pay a symbolic amount of 1 dinar per month; persons earning up to 10,000 dinars will pay 50 dinars, those earning between 30 and 50,000 dinars will pay 2.5 and 2.9 percent of their total receipts. This reduction in the membership fee should come into force in the middle of next year.

SFRY, CYPRUS MINISTERS ASSESS COOPERATION

LD251008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0443 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Nicosia, Dec 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski and Cyprus Minister of Information Dinos Mikhailidhis today assessed strengthening of non-aligned countries' multilateral cooperation in information as particularly important in the present international situation.

The Yugoslav information secretary, who made a brief stop at Nicosia, and his Cypriot counterpart assessed cooperation in information between the two non-aligned countries as developing successfully.

Calovski and Mikhailidhis discussed the possibility of intensifying and diversifying cooperation with broadcasting and television organizations of non-aligned countries.

The two officials stressed that cooperation in this field should be developed particularly with Indonesia as the country chairing the conference of non-aligned countries' information ministers and with Sierra Leone as the coordinator of cooperation of broadcasting and T.V. organizations of non-aligned countries.